A POST-OFFICE FEUD.

A TEMPEST IN THE TOLEDO TEAPOT. THE FACTS ABOUT THE REMOVAL OF POSTMASTER DOWLING AND THE APPOINTMENT OF STANLEY

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Toleno, Ohio, Sept. 13.-The quarrel about the Toledo Post-office is still kept up, and much more is said here about the assertions and doings of the suspended Postmaster and his de facto successor and of eir respective partisans than about the State campaign. This fact, and the possible influence of the altercation on the result of the coming election, warrant an inquiry into an affair, which, as far as its real merits are concerned, would otherwise be a mere neighborhood teapot tempest.

Patrick H. Dowling, an energetic Irishman, was appointed Postmaster about three years ago on the the recommendation of Gen. J. H. Sherwood, then the Congressman from this district. They had served in the same regiment, and Mr. Dowling had worked hard to get Gen. Sherwood nominated and elected, so it was a case of mutual tickling. Mr. Dowling made a good official, and his record at the was an active local politician, however, and many ships under the reorganization of the S-nate at the Exc of the party managers disliked him on account of his habit of opposing now and then some of the cominces on the county and city tickets. When his friend Gen. Sherwood failed of a renomination in 1874, it is said that Mr. Dowling intrigued with the Democrats to defeat his successful competitor, Mr. Hurd. Last Spring, soon after President Hayes's inauguration, Mr. Dowling received a letter from Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner, informing him Power. that the President desired to make a change in the Toledo Post-office, and that the Department was directed to ask for his resignation. He hastened to Washington, and saw the President, who gave him no reason for removing him, but told him he had made up his mind about the matter. Mr. Dowling refused to resign, and the President suspended him under the Tenure-of-office act, and appointed Alex-ander Reed his successor. Mr. Reed, a prominent citizen, had been an active politician for a long time, He was an early Republican, but held under Johnand afterward that of Postmaster at Toledo-the laiter procured for him by the joint efforts of Gen. Stedman and Scuator sherman. In a word, he 'Johnsonized." He went out of office when Grant was inaugurated, and soon after returned to his al-

legiance to the Republican party.

Mr. Reed is a man of wealth, and is the manager of both the Republican daily newspapers published elidated, and are published, one in the morning and the other in the evening. Controlling the only daily papers of his party in Northwestern Ohio, he ation. Thus far, I believe, I am on the Reed was made Postmaster, and Mr. Waggoner the ditor of one of his newspapers, Collector of Internal was the new Senator's work, and that Mr. Reed had got his reward in the olf-fashioned way is vogue before the Civil Service Reform Administration

his disconfigure with meckness. He had no daily paper to blow has here in, but his friend Gen. Sherrood was editing a Sunday weekly-The Journal-Mr. Marthews. It has been banging away ever since, exceedingly lively manner. The quarrel has been carried into the County Conventions, and it showed itself in the late State Convention at Cleveland, where Mr. Dowling supported Mr. Taft because he supposed him to be opposed to Mr. Hayes, and by so side of Toledo have had a great deal to say about the affair, especially the Democratic papers like The Cincinnati Enquirer and The Chicago Times, who have violation of the Civil Service policy in the removal of Mr. Dowling without cause. Mr. Reed's friends say that the Dowling faction have supplied these papers with correspondence from Toledo on the subject. I am getting now into a foggy region of conilleting assertions and accusations, and when I inquire what the effect of the unfortunate controversy will be on the Republican vote next month in this city and county, nothing can be plainly foreseen except the very prominent fact that it can do the party nothing but harm. Mr. Reed says that Mr. Dowling has less than a score of sympathizers. Mr. Dowling asserts that nearly all the business men and over three-fourths of the voters are on his side. Mr. Reed's friends say that he is acceptable to the people. Mr. Dowling's partisans declare Mr. Reed's friends say that he is acceptable to the people. Mr. Dowling's partisans declare that Mr. Reed is very unpopular. On one side it is stoutly asserted that the ado Mr. Dowling is making is wholly a personal affair; on the other, that the party and the community have taken it up. Mr. Dowling's friends tell me that Gen. Robinson, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said, when here a few days ago, that it would be worth 500 votes to have Mr. Reed resign; but the Postmaster's friends retort that Gen. Robinson consulted with him about the campaign in this part of the State, and expressed confidence that the Post-office quarrel would have no tangible effect on the result. Which side shall I believe? A correspondent cannot go around and poll the town to see how many Reed men and how many Dowling men there are in it. In such controversies it is generally safe to discount the claims of both sides one-half. Applying this rule here, it still leaves the dissatisfied element large enough to have an important influence on the election, at a time when the labor movement is cutting into the Republican vote heavily, and when both the county and Senatorial District, as well as the State, are in doubt.

I am confirmed in the opinion that the Post-office

I am confirmed in the opinion that the Post-office quarrel is a serious matter by the confidence the Democrats express that it will work to their benefit. Gen. Steedman, whom I found to-day sitting at a pine table with sleeves rolled up, writing editorials for his Democratic newspaper, in the midst of his printers, said: "I hope you don't come to heal the Post-office sore. It's helping our party a good deal, and we like to have a fellow come along and give it a scratch now and then." Gen. Steedman is running for the Senate, and is confident of being elected. Gen. James M. Ashley, the famous anti-slavery agitator before the war, and the Republican member from this district for about a dozen years, is now a Democrat, but is not in active politics. He was a Greeley man in 1872, but coming afterwards to the place where the Liberal road forked, he failed to read the guide-board aright, and took the wrong track. He estimates that the quarrel will cost the Republicans two or three hundred votes at least, and says that if the Republicans of Toledo were to have an election for Postmaster, three-fifths would vote for Mr. Dowling. Perhaps I have only irritated the sore spot in the Ohlo Republican party by this letter, but I could not well overlook it in writing upon the canvass. The moral of the Toledo Post-office affair, though it scarcely needs be pointed out, is that the Administration at Washington cannot abandon its Civil Service theories in even a single in-Post-office sore. It's helping our party a good deal, that the Administration at Washington cannot abandon its Civil Service theories in even a single instance to pay the political debts of one of its sepporters, without incurring the risk of getting itself and its friends into trouble. If Mr. Dowling had been allowed to serve out his term, of which only a year remained, the Republican party in Ohio would have been spared the amounted and danger of a family quarrel at a critical point in a close campaign.

E. V. S.

NEW JERSEY'S NEXT GOVERNOR. The Hudson County, N. J., Democratic General Committee passed resolutions on Saturday recommending the nomination for Governor, at the convention to-morrow, of the Hon Leon Abbett, of Jersey City. The Essex County delegation is evenly divided between Mears. Morrow and Rigieter, the two candidates

New-York

WASHINGTON.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE. THE FOUR SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN SENATORS NOT LIKELY TO ACT WITH THE DEMOCRATS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 16.-Senator Ransom, of Senate by trickery or by any alliance with dissatisfied carpet-bag Republicans. He says the Democrats will surely obtain possession of the Senate in the regular of the Senate, place their reliance on the sup-posed willingness of the four alleged diss-tiefled earpet-baggers, Messrs. Conover, Dorsey, Patterson and Spencer, to cooperate with them in this Department in Washington is first-rate. He ern Republican Senators new have important chairman Patterson, Territories; and Conover, Enrolled Bills gers, if they remain true to their reputation, are not the Pratt, and did a good deal sab resa to elect Frank | men to abandon the first-class committees over which ing less advantageous positions with the Democrats in

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1877 Representative Schleicher, of Texas, is still here. He says that, notwithstanding the peaceful tant day there will be trouble between Mexico and the United States on the Rio Grande border, and that the Mexican people will force the Diaz Government to take the initiative. He thinks that the intentions of both Presiare friendly, and that these centlemenare both endeavor-ing to establish anneable relations with this country; but. Mr. Seldeleher says, the turbulent population be-bind the Mexican leaders will, he tulnes, force them to overtacts, especially as there is a large faction in Mexico which believes the Diaz Government could be more firm-ily established by a threatening memonstration toward the United States.

with the Commissionership of Indian Affairs now is that of E. K. Heyt, of New York city. It cannot be said, how-ever, with any degree of positiveness that the place has

invited here to a conserence to-morrow, as has been published. It is a fact, nowever, that Collector Arthur has been unvited to come, and is expected to-morrow. But he was not requested to come to a general conference about Custom House marters, but to a consultation on the sub-

First Assistant Postumater-General Typer will visit

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE.

PROCEEDINGS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A RE-

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE, I SCHENECTADY, Sept. 14.-At the chambers sented the petition of a large number of policy-holders asking the court to adjourn the proceedings further to doing frightened away five of Mr. Tait's adherents | lng represented nearly a million of dollars of insurance.

the Attorney-treats ocus within the contract that adjournment for sixty days. R. J. Moses, on behalf of two policy-indicers, or posed the suggested plan.

The proposed plan will, if successful, save the company from the operation of winding up by a receiver. It contemplates the temporary reduction of all policies one-baif, and a core sponding reduction of pireniums, all the profits to be appaired to the reinstatement of the reduced policy belders, until they are at their old flagres. Meaning the management is to be changed, and the whole

A CASE OF SUPPOSED POISONING.

Windson, Vt., Sept. 16 .- There is considerble excitement here over a case of supposed poisoning. John Hubbard left his home in Claremont, N. H., vester for him, and he ate it just before arriving here. He was immediately seized with convulsions, and the physicians now out of danger and an investigation wid be made.

Mrs. Hubbard arrived here to-day. She visited her
husband, and denies all knowledge of any poison being
placed in the food.

THE BECHLER SURVEYING PARTY SAFE.

Washington, Sept. 16.-A dispatch received from Mr. Bechler, dated at Camp Stambaugh, announces the arrival of his surveying party at that place, and that they are now beyond all possible danger, and will arrive at Rawlins Springs, on the Union Pacific Railroad, by the 16th of this month.

A NEW COMET.

Washington, Sept. 15 .- A faint comet was discovered by M. Coggia, at Marseilles, on September 14. Its right ascension is 8 hours, 32 minutes; its decilna tion, north, 48° 14'. Its dally motion is minus 45", and JOSEPH HENRY,

Secretary of Smithsonan Institution.

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA. been twenty deaths at Fernandina from yellow fever since August 20th. All who can are leaving the city on extra trains. Thirty more cases were reported last even-ing. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 16 .- There hav

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH IRASBURG, Vt., Sept. 16.—The jury in the Hayden

New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 16.—United States Mar-shal P. R. Caril, was severely injured yesterday, by falling thirty feet from a ladder.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sopt. 16.—Three men were njured, two severely, by an explosion of cartridges at the HARRISBURG, Ont., Sept. 16.—Charles Phillips, a brakeman of the Great Western Italirond, while coupling cars yesterday morning, was caught by the buffers and crushed to death.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 16.—Lewis Myers, County Treasurer, from whose office at Wanakonetta, Ohio, some \$30,000 were examed to have been taken on the night of Sep-tember 6, has been arrested, charged with complicity in the

LAWRENCE, Kas., Sept. 16.—The office safes be-longing to Alexander Lewis, lumber dealer, Carpenter & Co., leather dealers, J. N. Vanhosen, implement dealer, and S. B. Pearson, miller, were broken into fast night and nearly \$700 cash secured.

QUEBEC. Sept. 16.—City detectives have ascertained that the defaulting Bank President, Spencer-of Chicago, purchased £5,000 worth of Isank of England notes here. The broker who sold "Williams" the notes, identified him by Spencer's photograph, as well as the authorities of the hotel where he stopped.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 16.—The Philadelphia and Eric mail train North, due at Munory, Penn., at 7:45 h. m. resterday, came in collision with a freight train near that place. The baggage and cypress cars were destroyed by fire. Express Messenger Jacob Steinman and Engineer Win. Attick were burned to death.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

THE GRIVITZA REDOUBT STILL HELD. ENORMOUS LOSSES ADMITTED BY THE RUSSIANS. The Turks tried to recapture the Grivitza redoubt

on Friday, but were repulsed. Rumors of a great Russian disaster were current in London yesterday, but they were obviously unfounded, as the Russians were not prepared to renew the assault on Saturday. Saleiman Pasha continues to barrass the defenders of the Shipka Pass, but is making little or no progress. Part of Mehemet Ah's forces have repulsed a Russian attack.

THE DEFENCE OF THE SHIPKA PASS. SULEIMAN PASHA STILL ATTACKING THE RUSSIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Sept 15, 1877. Suleiman Pasha, telegraphing from Shipka yesterterday, claims that his Circassians pencirated to Elena on Thursday, where they defeated a body of 500 Russians, killing fifty-two. Several more Russian cannon in the Pass were dismounted on Friday. Loxbox, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1877.

Spleiman Pasha's Army, including the reinforcements just received, keeps up its original number of 42,000 men, with ample field artillery and mountain guns. Upon his right and left he has established sixteen guns, which gave the Russians no rest, night or day. Although he cannot sufficiently command the road from Gabrova into the Russian fortifications to prevent their receiving supplies, he can and does make them have anything but an easy time within their entrenchments, which are exposed to his murderous flanking fire, that entails very heavy losses. Gen. Radetzky cannot break through the force before him and descend into the plain any more than Suleiman Pasha can drive him out of his position and make a swoop upon Gabrova and the country beyond. So matters will in all probability remain until some important change occurs in the vicinity of Shumla and Plevna. The foregoing describes the situation a few days ago. It is still

THE ATTACK ON PLEVNA.

THE TURKS REPULSED AT GRIVITZA ON FRIDAY-RUMORS OF A GREAT RUSSIAN DISASTER.

The Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphs to St. Petersourg, under date of Poredin, Saturday, as follows: " On Friday evening the Turks assaulted Grivica (or Grivitza), but, with the assistance of the Russian continue shelling the enemy's fortifications, and the | Christian in that region." town is burning. According to reports received up to Friday, 239 wounded officers and 9,482 men have passed through the hospitals since September 7. The number of killed is about 3,000. The total | tion except what is painfully imported from long less is about 300 officers and 12,500 men. Up to distances, no men to compare in point of efficiency the morning of September 14 the Romannians had with those of the Russian Army, and they acknowless about 60 officers and 3,000 men, killed and edge that they have no great generals. Victorious lost about 60 officers and 3,000 men, killed and and Roumanians is excellent."

REPORTS FROM TURKISH SOURCES. A dispatch to Renter's Telegram Company, dated

Constanople, 1:30 p. m. to-day says: eral guns. The fighting before Plevna is still going | The atrocity market is becoming glutted, and even

his telegram, makes he mention of any further but- acrocity committed by the other side, because it suptie on Saturday. It seems probable that the Grand | ported their own views, are now appalled. Vigier's announcement to Mr. Layard was merely a plague o' both your bouses" is all that one can recapitulation of the general result of the operations before Plevna, partificularly as the Porte has regaliate fully, every bloody achievement is a little ince published a telegram from Osman Pasha, dated | more horrible than its prodecessor. The Turks are Friday, and giving the Russian loss throughout the furious over the massacre of Moslems at Kezanlik.

The Observer has a Constantinople telegram annonneing that a rumor was current there to the to remember that Eski Saghra preceded effect that the Russians had been completely routed Kezantik. Far Away Moses, the Jewish guide, on Saturday, and compelled to retire on Sistova and | tells me that in Kezanlik the Bulgarians killed Tirnova. It is probable that this report and Osman Pasha's telegram refer to the assault on Wednesday. reason why the Jews suffer is not entirely a religious ENGAGEMENT ON THE SOPHIA ROAD.

dated Friday, says: "Osman Pasha has attacked | them "Gmour." Their religion is not infidel like the Russians in great force at Dubnik (on the road | Christianity. And in every case where the Turks from Plevnato Sophia) where they had fortified them- have destroyed Bulgarian towns, they have first selves, in order to prevent him from receiving sup- given the Jews time to remove. In return for this port. The Russians were badly beaten, and have lost several thousand men, besides nine guns."

The correspondent of The Daily News sends the following telegram from Bucharest:

following telegram from Bucharest:

I left the battle-field before Plevna at noon yesterday (Tharsday). The two redoubts taken by Gen. Skobeleff on Tuesday evening was held twenty-four hours. On Wednesday tree Turks made six attacks and finally, about 6 o'-lock in the evening, rove him out. He lost three cannon which he had placed in the redoubts. He asked for reinforcements several times, but Gen. Levitsky refused them, thinking Gen. Skobeleff had enough men to hold the redoubts. Finally Gen. Krioff, on his own responsibility sent the remaint of a regiment which had attacked the lower redoubt hear Pevina, and whose effective strength was reduced to 1,000 men utterly until to go into battle. Even this regiment arrived a a few minutes too late, and another regiment sent from the headquarters of the staff to reinforce him arrived when Gen. Skoosieff already had retreated. The loss of these redoubts is disastrous for the Russian attack, as it seems that the Russians in possession of these two redoubts and the Grivitza redoubt had counted upon recommencing the offensive immediately. Tals is now impossible until the arrival of reinforcements. When I left the battle-field all was quiet, except a light artiflery fire. The Russians are still in possession of the Grivitza redoubt, which was under a continual heavy fire from the Turks. The redount was visited by Col. Wellessey, who says it was heaped full of dead Russians and Romanians.

There is hardly room for doubt that the week's

operations about Plevna did not result as favorably for the Russo-Roumanian Army as was expected, in view of the reports from Russian sources. The Turkish bulletin simply says: "Since Friday, the 7th inst., the Russians have made continuous assaults, but have been repulsed. We have recaptured the two redoubts on the Lovatz road, which recently fell into the enemy's hands." This coincides in general with the only detailed narratives yet received and with the late Russian bulletins. The capture of the Grivitza redoubt may be less important than was at first represented. Should this be so. Osman Pasha may await reinforcements without fear of disturbance. These troops are already on the way from Sophia, whence most of the reserves have been sent across the Balkans to

GREECE AND THE WAR.

ATHESS, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1877. The reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the British remonstrance against Greek armaments wherein Lord Derby asked the Greek Government to authorize England to assure Turkey that Greece will not make war on her, declares that Greece has actually given sssurances to the British Minister at Athens that she does not intend to declare war against Turkey. This is all the Porte, or another power acting in behalf of Turkey, is justified in askng. Greece cannot renounce her freedom of action without prejudicing Hellenic interests. As to the armaments of Greece, the Minister points to the recognized independence of his country, and the rights which result from that independen c.

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople states that Greece has protested to the Porte against the con-struction of fortifications on the Guif of Arta, and the dispatch of reinforcements thither as centrary to treaty stipulations.

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Mehemet Ali Pasha telegraphs that eighteen attailons of Turks on Friday repulsed an attack by the Russian Twelfth Army Corps on Sinano. The Russian loss was heavy. He telegraphed Thursday that the Eleventh ceeded in the direction of Biela, to reinforce the Twelfth and Thirteenth Corps.

London, Sept. 16, 1877.

Report says that the Czarewitch's forces have been so weakened to reinforce the Plevna Army that they are no

match for Mchemet All, and this seems to be corroborwhole, whatever may be said of the fate of Plevna, the time is rapidly slipping away in which the Russians might retrieve the fortunes of the European campaign, now as seriously compromised as the Asiatic one.

CHRISTIANS AMONG TURKS.

A CIVIC GUARD FORMED AT CONSTANTINOPLE-FEARS OF THE CHRISTIANS-VICTORIES OVER THE RUSSIANS-ARROGANCE OF THE TURKS-SPARING THE JEWS-THE RECENT ECLIPSE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 22.—The formation of the ivic guard has begun in this city. The Moslem inall ages and conditions and colors, came together on Friday, and were organized into battalions with some ceremony. There was the sacrifice of a sheep on each of the twenty drill-grounds; there was prayer by some white-bearded Sheikh or Hoja; and there were fiery speeches from others of the assembly, followed by the shout, "Long live the Padisha!" The ostensible result will be to give the Government a new force of 20,000 men, availaactual result will be that the Christians of the city will suffer from fear more than ever, because the Moslem part of the population is completely armed and organized. Both Greeks and Armenians objected to the levy en masse, although limited to the purpose of home defence. They were talions might be ordered out of the city. They lose their last chance of being armed and organized for the defence of their own quarters of the city, in case of internal disturbance.

The levy en masse should produce many more men, even among the Moslems of Constantinople, But the fact is, there is a large class who will never register for drill, being opposed to exposing their precious selves on the battle-field. The Government got only two battalions out of six ordered to be raised in this city two months ago, and it has exhorted and pleaded until red in the face without inducing these Moslems to come forward. The raising of recruits in the country districts is becoming daily a more difficult matter, but 1 am assured that there are still men enough for a large force in the country districts. "How is it at Kutalbya ?" I asked a Christian who had just come from that region. "You would not know," was the answer, "that any and Roumanian reserves, were repulsed. To-day we men have gone. There are still ten Moslems to one

The Turks are becoming more arrogant again, as

a result of their successes in European Turkey. wounded. The spirit prevailing among the Russians | defence of their country in the face of all these difficulties, is due solely to the favor of the Almighty. the faith of Islam. Reasoning in this way, they are inclined again to knock luckless Christians "The Grand Vizier has informed Minister Layard about for the glory of God. Their whims that Osman Pasha defeated the Russians on Saturchange like the wind, however, and they may warm partisans of one side or the other, who but It is noticeable that the Grand Duke Nicholas, in recently received, with tumultuous applause, each They will try to devise some giant retaliation for that, and are not for a moment led with the Turks about four hundred Jews. The one. The Jews are politically united with the A dispatch from Shumla to The Daily Telegraph, Turks. The Turks abuse them but they do not call the Jews are often Turkish spies. They are business with the Bulgarians, and see everything which is going on, and take their evil report to the

Government has made proclamation that to-morrow night the moon is to be eclipsed and that the people must not be frightened, for wise men everywhere know that the eclipse of the moon is a natural phenomenon attended by no disastrous effects either upon earth or upon the moon itself. This being the case, the jaugling of tin pans and firing of guns by the people of the earth at the time of an eclipse are an entirely unnecessary and useless disturbance of the peace which the Government will not tolerate, drawing the line at guns. The clangor of tin pans and copper kettles may resound unchecked until the moon is safely delivered from its difficulties, but guns never. Any man who fires a gun shall be arrested and pay a fine of 100 piastres, which will be paid over to the Refugee Aid Fund. In this connection I am reminded of an odd difference between the Turks and the rest of the world in the computation of time. The eclipse of the moon is to be on Thursday night, but all the Turkish papers say Friday night. Both are right. The Turkish system begins each day with the night of it. Friday night is the night before Friday. The 23d of August begins at sunset of the 22d. This difference in reckoning is a constant pitfall to European editors in this city, who quote from the Tarks verbatim, pro-

dueing much disturbance in chronology.

The court-martial, to try the ex-Minister of War and the ex-Serdae Ekrem, has at last began its labors. The Minister of War in Turkey is the real Commander-in-Chief of the army, having a much greater responsibility in this matter than Mr. McCrary would care to shoulder. Hence he is held responsible for the loss of Sistova and the Shipka

Kezanlik, the city of roses, is no more. The beauti-Kezanlik, the city of roses, is no more. The beautiful piain, with its vineyards and its clumps of walnut trees and its great gardens of roses, has been passed over four times by alternate waves of battle. The march of armies in column of battalion and in line of battle, and bivouces of 100,000 men of the hostile armies has ruined the gardens, and the town itself was burned last Sunday, the Turkish part first, and then the Bulgarian part. Attar of roses will be searce this year.

nist, and then the Bulgarian part. Attar of roses will be searce this year.

The Russians hold the Shipka Pass. Their position is probably the level on the top of the mountain. This level is about 500 yards long, with a width of from 50 to 200 yards. From Shipka, where the Turkish outposts are, to the crown of the pass and the Russian redoubt, is one hour and a half of steep, difficult climbing. The immediate front of the Russian line is almost impregnable, as the attacking party must pass seven distinct terraces or steps of smooth, greensward before the level of the divide can be attacked.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 16.—An old woman named Garcoar, living at Templeton, deliberately walked into the river Friday night and drowned herself.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 16—Sir Henry Halford, the members of the British team, visited Sharp's Hills Works yearcristy. Sergeant Gilder, at Lood yards made sixteen consecutive buil's eyea, with a new Sharp's breech-loading rifle.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 15.—The races at Monmonth Park yesterday resulted in a victory in the 23° class for Labor. The favorite. Time, 235°5, 231°5, and 232°5. The noise race of \$2,000, free for all class, resulted in favor of Laria. Time, 2:25°5, 2:25°5 and 2:32°5.

TWEED'S SHAMEFUL STORY.

CHAPTER ON THE PURCHASE OF LEG-ISLATORS.

TWEED'S EXAMINATION BEFORE THE ALDERMEN'S COMMITTEE-MORE ABOUT O'BRIEN AND HIS CLAIM-HOW THE CHARTER OF 1870 WAS PASSED -\$40,000 THE PRICE OF A NEW-YORK SENATOR -WILLIAM B. WOODIN, NORRIS WINSLOW, THEODORE L. MINIER, GEORGE BOWEN AND JAMES WOOD ALLEGED TO HAVE RECEIVED

Tweed's testimony on Saturday was far more in teresting and important than any which he had previously given, but in spite of the expectation of startling disclosures, the audience was not so large as at the preceding session. James O'Brien, it was said, was just outside the room, but his features were not discovered among the generally unfamiliar faces of the spectators. Tweed came a little later than usual, accompanied by his son, William M. Tweed, jr., his bondsman, Charles Devlin, and one of his former counsel, Mr. Edelstein. Mr. Townsend, his present counsel, preceded him by fifteen minutes. Tweed remarked to him, on taking the comfortable leather arm-chair that had been placed for him, that "that trip up the stairs had been too much for him," and his labored breathing supported the assertion. All through the examination Tweed appeared eager to talk, He seemed almost bursting with facts and figures, and a pertinent question opened a flood-gate of volubility. The case of James O'Brien was first taken up, and rapidly disposed of.

Tweed's statements and documents concerning O'Brien attracted the eager attention of his hearers, but the interest aroused by these disclosures was not to be compared with the excitement created when Tweed turned to the fertile ground covered by the famous charter of 1870. "I would like you," said Mr. Cole, "to state the origin of that charter; who prepared it, and by what means it was passed." 'It is a long history," said Tweed. "Condense it." said Mr. Cole, and Tweed, leaning a little further back, and pashing his feet to the front for comfort, went on to tell how Mayor Hall, Peter B. Sweeny, Cornelius Corson, Alexander Frear, Mr. Hitchman, and most of the prominent members of Tammany had a finger in the great pie, adding moderately that he hunself "had a little to do with it," When Mr. Cole asked, "Do you know personally of any member of the Senate having been paid for his vote in that regard?" Mr. Tweed replied, "I do." The excitement of the andience had been wrought up to the highest pitch. They were kept in suspense for a short time, as Mr. Cole turned for a moment to the subject of the Board of Supervisors, but the questioner soon reverted to the theme of bribery at Albany, and Tweed was soon under full headway with his narrative, rushing through it with tremendons rapidity. The matter was exciting even to the short-hand writers, who, since the sermons of Moody, have found no quicker speaker to contend with.

Tweed's manner was cool and self-possessed, and when he astounded those who heard him by saying that he had paid A. D. Barber, for the purpose of bribing members of the Legislature, \$600,000, he was as calm and collected as if he were merely menmoning some trifling business transaction to which no taint of wrong attached. He declared that he bimself and bought Senators William B. Woodin, Norris Winslow, Theodore L. Minier, George Bowen and James Wood for \$40,000 each, paying them through Senator Norris Winslow, to whom he gave \$200,000 for that purpose. In answer to the questions put to him, Tweed recounted at considerable length his alleged conversations with Mr. Woodin. He said that he knew Mr. Woodin received the money from Winslow, because he afterward asked Mr. Woodm if their "matters were satisfactory" and Mr. Woodin replied, "all right." The description of Tweed's first interview with Senator Woodin, and the way "he talked around him, trying to get a proposition from him," was given in Tweed's ost forcible and entertaining style.

Tweed said that his adviser was Hugh Hastings, to whom, he said, he paid \$20,000 for his services. He declared that Senator Frost, of the First District, Michael Norton, Thomas J. Creamer and Willia a M. Graham (to whom, he said, he was giving money all the time, as he was always in trouble), were all in-duced to give their support by rewards of one kind or another.

THE TESTIMONY.

Q .- Mr. Tweed, at the close or near the close of the last session of the committee, I asked you if you had the assignment of the O'Brien claims against the county which you say he made to you? A .- I must ask, the same as at the last meeting, that I be allowed to look at the

proceedings of the meeting prior to this. Q.-I am sorry to say the stenographer has not got the proceedings quite completed, owing to the amount of work in the Corporation Counsel's office. A.-The various papers have different reports, and while those gentlemen of the press are desirous, no doubt, to have every. speech, have made errors, and I wish to see whether the ographer has made errors.

Mr. Tweed was advised that it would be better to correct the minutes at his leisure, and the examination

O'Brien claim! A .- I have, sir, with the same explana-tion that I made at the last meeting, that the assignment was made in blank, and was afterward filled up with the

Mr. Townsend here handed the clerk the document. which was read as follows:

which was read as follows:

**Rnow all men by these presents: That I, James O'Brien of the City of New-York, of the first part, for and in consideration of \$1\$ to me in hand paid by \$8. Foster Dewey of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, assignes, transferred, and set over into the said party of the second part not less tian one-halt of any and all chaims, demands, debts, and sums of money due and owing to me by the City and County of New-York, it being understood and acreed that the amount hereby assigned is not less than \$150,000 of said ciaim against said city and county, to have and to held the same unto the said party of the second part, nis heirs and assigns, with full authority to the party of the second part to take all lawful ways and means for the recovery of the amount hereby assigned to film, and, in case of payment of the amount so assigned, to discharge the same as fully as I might or cound do if these presents were not made.

Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of October.

were not made.
Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of October,
1871.
In presence of Jos. A. Monheimer.

On the margin of the assignment were two ten-cent revenue stamps, and it was endorsed: "James O'Brien o S. Foster Dewey, assignment." Mr. Tweed .- I would also say that I have here the as

signment that Mr. Dewey made to me, that will form part of that. [Handing this document also to Mr. Townsand, who passed it to Mr. Cote.] THE CONSIDERATION FOR THE ASSIGNMENT. Q .- You say the consideration for this assignment was

paid to James O'Brien in money and- A. [interrupting] -The party who made the deal tells me he paid it to Mr-Bixby, at Mr. Bixby's office in Warren-st., in the presence of Mr. Dewey, Mr. King, Mr. Monheimer, and a young man who was a brother-in-law of Mr. Bixby, a clerk in

Q.-How did you pay, or how was paid the consideration for that assignment! A .- I paid \$20,000 by check, and \$128,000 in bonds and mortgages on property opposite Fernando Wood's on the Bloomingdaic road.

Q .- To whose order was that check drawn ! A .- It was drawn in blank, I think, but I am not sure, and cannot now determine as my stub-book has been unfortunately destroyed. Q.-Now look at this paper. Are you familiar with the

andwriting of James O'Brien ! A .- I am, sir. Q.-Did you ever see him write his name! A.-I have een him write a thousand times-[correcting himself] a

number of times. Q.-Is that his signature ! A.-I have no doubt of it, and never have had. The thing has never been doubted.

Mr. C. le [to the Committee]-Will you call upon some ntieman who has no interest at all in this matter, who

O'Brien's. Joel O. Stevens was next brought up, and

esponded, "That is his signature, sir."

Mr. Tweed's examination was then resumed: WHY THE CHARTER OF 1870 WAS NECESSARY. Q.-Mr. Tweed, do you know anything about the pas-sage of the Charter of 1370 in the Legislature ! A.-Yes,

Q.-Were you a member of the Legislature at that time !

Q .- You were a Schafor, were you not! A .- I was Q-I would like you, if you please, to state the origin of

that charter, as far as you know—who prepared it, how it was passed, and by what means i A.—It is a long his-

and then what was done? A.—Then the power was placed in the hands of what was called the Andit Committee; first the charter was passed, then the abrogation of the hoard of Supervisors, and then the tax levy, if my memory serves me right.

Q.—Now, who composed the Board of Andit? A.—If you can give me the session laws of 1870 I will tell you exactly wint it was; it is in chapter 383, Laws of 1870, section 4, page 891 of the printed copy.

Q.—And it provides? A.—And it provides that in the County tax levy for that year all liabilities against the county shall be an differ by the Mayor, the Countofler, and the present President of the Board of Public Works.

Q.—Who was Controller? A.—Richard B. Connolly.

Q.—And you were the present President of the Public Works A.—Yes, and you were the present President of the Public Works? A.—Yes, and you were the present President of the Public Works? A.—Yes, in the first time I ever saw it, I think, was in one of the ante-room of Sweeny in the Delayan House; there were present Sweeny, ridd, Comonly, and myself; that is the first time I recollect seeing it, and I beneve it was prepared by Mr. Hall.

Q.—Was the matter talked over at that meeting, and the powers they cave? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—At that meeting was there anything said that the powers given the Controller, the Mayor, and the present President of the Department of Public Works would enable them to make money for themselves? A.—I lon't know that there, was so much said in reference to making money, out it was to reinforces form and those who had advanced money to secure the passeng of itself that account not do any great harm, but its subsequent acts gave the comitor of the City Government into the hands of these part les.

smillion. Hearty Smith raised considerable toward it also; ne was then Podec Commissioner. I may have mentones here names of propile who do not contribute, and I do so because they pand the 15 per cent, or windever was demanded of them; the Eric Railway I know contributed something toward it.

Q.—Torouten whom I A.—Through Jay Genid, or Fisk, or hi; when I say Gond, I mean Fisk and Gond, or her wind the same I say Gond, I mean Fisk and Gond, or her were received the share got hato a conversation with the I wo of them in a room, we generally misshed it with one; the other senierally managed to leave; I taink that money was nanded in through Peter B. Sweeny, although I am not posnive; don't show that I can in muon any other names. Hearty smith raised a good d at of it.

Q.—I off i you get money from the heads of the various departments I A.—Not in connection with that; we aid in connection with the tax kery and with other matters.

Q.—They contributed for certain other matters I A.—They contributed northing in the tax kery, aithough I believe they do help its a little in that.

Q.—How was final money ruised to buy the passage of the charter of 1870 I A.—A large part of it was raised by friends jointly of Connolly and Smith, made payable to my order, or Connolly and mys II, made payable to Smith, or Smith and myself, made payable to Smith, or Smith and myself, made payable to Smith, or Smith and myself, made payable to my order.

A. Did you use it personally in influencing members of

the Broadway Bank; as a general tang they were made payable to my order.

Q. Did you use it personally in influencing members of the Legislature! A.—I did.

Q.—Did you pay it yourself to them! A.—Yes, to some of them; what was paid to the members of the Legislature was paid through A. D. Barber, who generally did a good deal or business in that line.

Q.—Did you ever sive any money to Barber or the express purpose of bribing members of the Legislature to vote for this bill! A.—Yes, sir; but not for that bill specifically.

Q—How much money did you give harber in that connection 1 A.—I have no idea—hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Q.—Iwo hundred thousand dollars 1 A.—Oh, yes; about three times that amount; \$600,000, I think, was the amount given him.

Q.—Did you pay that money over to-him in money or in caceks 1 A.—i paid it to him altogether in money, except that after the adjournment of the Legislature there were \$30,000, \$10,000 or \$50,000 to be paid, and he came to New-York and I gave him a check for it.

Q.—The check afterward came back to you endorsed 1 A.—The check afterward came back to me endorsed; I think now the amount was \$35,000.

Q.—Did you ever have any other transaction with Barber, except as a go-between between you and parties who wanted to influence textslation? A.—When I was Street Commissioner he was appointed, by Charles G. Cornelli, Departy Collector of Assessments which was a fee office worth from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year; very seldon less than \$10,000, and very rarely over \$15,000. Barber held that office, with its emollments, but the work was done by the Collector himself, Mr. Starkweather. Barber was never in his office. These are the only business dealings I had with him, except that when he mad a crockery store I purchased goods from him, but not for a large amount; I hauguter.]

Q.—What would you call a large amount; how I call anything from \$5 up a large amount. [Lauguter.]

Q.—Was there any other transaction between you and him of a legitimate nature—I mean apart from this business 4 A.—Except that I bought a few bales of crockery from him.

Q.—Amounting in the whole to how much I A.—Not

iness! A.—Except that I bought a few baies of crockery from him.

Q.—Amounting in the whole to how much! A.—Not \$1,000; I taink not to \$500.

Q.—What is understood to be Mr. Barber's business!

A.—I believe he swore up there in Albany that his business was to walk up and down toe min, and talk to members of the Legislature. [Here Mr. Townsend must red sometting to his client in an undertone, and Tweed added:] Barber was a very smart man—a man very well acquainted with legislation, and a very valuable man for acytec in all matters affecting legislation. He spent years in Abany, and was acquainted with the workings of the Legislature.

DIVISION OF THE STOLEN MONEY.

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Q.—After the passage by the Legislature of the bill ereating the Board of Audit, composed of yourself, Mayor Hall, and Mr. Connoily, did you three men have any Hall, and Mr. Connoily, did you three men have any understanding with each other as to how you were to make money out of the leafstanton! A.—We had.

Q.—What was that understanding! T. di us all about it. A.—The understanding was that 'Lee parties who had advanced the money and in whom we had the utmost confidence, should tarough their representatives present bills for work purporting to be done for the city and county, and that they should only receive fifty per cent of the amount the claims called for.

Q.—Well, this plan did not necessarily contemplate that the bills should be bone. Bue at all A.—Well, we presumed that they would be, of course; my supposition was that there would be some basis for them, no matterhow small.

gentleman who has no interest at all in this matter, who is familiar with Mr. O'Brien's handwriting!

Mr. Tweed—I would suggest Mr. Joel Stevens; he was his deputy.

Patrick H. Maguire, who was present, was then called, and said he had seen Mr. O'Brien write over thirty or forty times, and had seen him sign his name. To the best of his knowledge, the signature shown him was